

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

OR

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT Urban Area of Katowice

DATE DISTR.

18 AUG 1958

NO. PAGES 28

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE &amp; DATE ACQ

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## PROCESSING COPY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

2. A sketch of the city plan of Katowice  
 Numbers in parentheses in the attached report refer to corresponding numbers on the plan.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Urban Area of KatowiceIntroduction

1. This city, which had a population of approximately 170,000 persons, was the capital of Katowice province (Wojewodztwo Katowice). About 50 percent or 85,000 of this population was considered as gainfully employed adults. Of this number, 75,000 were employed in the various industries and offices located within the city. [redacted] 120,000

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persons commuted daily from the urban areas to their places of employment. At one time this area was one of the richest in Poland. The city of Katowice endeavored to maintain a higher standard of living than that of the other cities in Poland. The surrounding area was considered a vital industrial and communications center. Furthermore, the area was very important in that most of the administrative offices for both industrial and government organizations were located there. [redacted] a comparatively small number of military personnel were stationed in the city.

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2. The city of Katowice was almost untouched by World War II. The slight damage which it sustained has been nearly repaired. Some offices within the city occupied prewar buildings which were converted into office space. There were also several completely new sections of town where stucco material was used entirely for exterior construction.

3. Streetcars and buses were the predominant means of transportation utilized within the city. Inter-city transportation was mostly by railroads. [redacted] all forms of transportation were extremely crowded, and [redacted] the dire need for more vehicles was very evident. The streetcars ran very slowly, and it normally took over two hours to go about 15 kilometers. Tickets for all forms of transportation were extremely expensive, and believed to be entirely beyond the reach of the average income of the working population.

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4. [redacted] air defense operations or civilian air raid drills were non-existent. [redacted] the early warning system of the city was exactly the same as that of World War II.

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Identification Data

5. Inclosure 1 is an overlay on a non-standard town plan of Katowice (Plan Lielklich Katowice); Scale 1:15,500. Numbers in parentheses below refer to the corresponding numbers on the overlay.

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(1) Central City Square - measuring approximately 80 x 80 meters. The four main thoroughfares of the city met at this point; six streetcar lines joined here. This was primarily a shopping center. A large movie theater was located nearby.

(2) Stone Street (ul. Warszawska) - 15 meters wide with a 2.5 meter sidewalk on each side. This street was 800 meters long and extended into another street (point 37). A streetcar line was located in the center of the street; the numbers of streetcar lines running along here were 7 and 15. This street was lined with buildings four to five stories high which housed offices and stores. A small park was located about the middle of the thoroughfare.

(3) The Administration for the Construction of Worker's Settlements (Dyrekcja Budowy Osiedli Robotniczych) 4 Warszawska Ul. - a five-story plastered brick building measuring 30 x 10 x 20 meters. This structure was completed in 1957 and had a modern flat roof. The ground floor was occupied by department stores, and the upper floors were divided between the county and city sections of the municipal government. This organization controlled all administrative functions connected with these building projects and was subordinate to the Central Administration of Worker's Settlements (Centralny Zarzad Osiedli Robotniczych) located in Warsaw. [redacted] 25X1  
Adam Zaremba, the director of this administration. Together, these two sections employed about 200 persons. There was one entrance which was guarded by an unarmed sentinel.

(4) Province Committee on Physical Culture (Wojewódzki Komitet Kultury Fizycznej) 6 Warszawska Ul. - a four-story brick building measuring 10 x 10 x 20 meters. This was a pre-World War II house which was converted into an office building. All sporting events in the county were under the control of this committee which was subordinate to the Main Committee on Physical Culture (Główny Komitet Kultury Fizycznej). [redacted] about 50 persons were employed here. [redacted] 25X1

(5) Institute of Mining Mechanization (Instytut Mechanizacji Górnictwa) 12 Warszawska Ul. - a three-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 15 meters. This was a prewar reconditioned office building with a dark gable roof. This institute conducted academic research studies on mining machinery currently in use, and on types planned for future use. [redacted] 60 engineers were employed at this project. [redacted] 25X1

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(6) Third City Division of the Polish National Bank (III Oddzial Miejski Narodowy Bank Polski) and Agricultural Bank, Voivodship Branch (Bank Rolny, Oddzial Wojewodzki) 5 Bankowa Ul. A four-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 10 x 20 meters. This was a prewar building with a dark gable roof.

(7) Projects Office of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry (Biuro Projectow Przemyslu Metalu Nierdzewnego - "Bipromet") 31 Warszawska Ul. A four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 10 x 20 meters. This was a prewar building with a dark gable roof. The organization housed here maintained a control of all smelting projects dealing with non-ferrous metals in Poland. Its employees were in close contact with the various plants engaged in the derivation of these metals.

(8) Voivodship Branch of the Polish National Bank (Narodowy Bank Polski, Oddzial Wojewodzki) 14 Warszawska Ul. A three-story plastered brick building measuring 10 x 10 x 15 meters. This was a prewar building with a dark gable roof. All NBP banks in Katowice county were subordinate to this facility. The director of the bank was Kiesler, fnu.

(9) Fifth City Division of the Polish National Bank (V Oddzial Miejski, Narodowy Bank Polski) 8 Warszawska Ul. A four-story plastered brick building measuring 10 x 10 x 20 meters. This was a prewar building with a dark gable roof.

(10) Second City Division of the Polish National Bank (II Oddzial Miejski, Narodowy Bank Polski) 9 Mieleckiego Ul. A six-story plastered brick building with a flat roof measuring 20 x 10 x 25 meters. This was a modern building completed just prior to World War II. The bank occupied the first floor of this building, and the remaining five floors consisted of apartments.

(11) Central Designing Office for Electrical Machines (Centralne Biuro Konstrukcyjne Maszyn Elektrycznych) 23 Mariacka Ul. A four-story plastered brick building measuring 10 x 10 x 20 meters. This was a prewar building with a dark gable roof. This office originated projects for the construction of electrical machines.

(12) Unidentified Construction.

(13) Railroad Bridge - four meters wide and 20 meters long; constructed of iron and steel. This bridge was six meters above the ground with both sides supported by stone retaining walls. The tunnel formed by the bridge joined Podgorna Ul. with Mariacka Ul.

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(14) Cylindrical Gas Tank - constructed of steel, 15 meters high with a diameter of eight meters. The street address was 11, 27 Stycznia Ul. [redacted] this was the only tank of this type in Katowice. 25X1

(15) Main Railroad Station on Dworcowa Ul. - a four-story plastered brick building measuring 70 x 30 x 20 meters. This was a prewar building with a dark gable roof. Twelve passenger platforms were available at this station. [redacted] this station serviced 150 trains per 24-hour period. 25X1

(16) District Railroad Administration (Okregowa Dyrekcja Kolejowa) Dworcowa Ul. - a four-story building measuring 50 x 20 x 20 meters. This was a prewar building with a dark gable roof. The organization housed here controlled the administration of the railroad system in this district. Located in this building also was a special section handling all military transportation. [redacted] this was one of six divisions of the Polish railroad system. 25X1

(17) District Surveying Enterprise (Okregowe Przedsiębiorstwo Mierzenia) 6 Wieczorka Ul. - a four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 20 meters. This was a prewar construction with a dark gable roof. The District Surveying Enterprise occupied the first two floors of the building. The second two floors consisted of apartments. The central offices for the surveyors in Poland were located here.

(18) Newspaper Dziennik Zachodni 9 Mlynaka Ul. - a four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 20 meters. This was an old building with a dark gable roof. The entire administrative, printing, and distribution functions of the newspaper were located in this building.

(19) Railroad Bridge - 25-30 meters wide and 25-30 meters long; constructed of steel and concrete. It was constructed six or seven meters above the ground with retaining walls on each side. This bridge was enlarged after World War II to accommodate eight - ten rail lines. There was a thin rail which acted as a barrier.

(20) New Station (Nowy Dworzec) - in the planning stage. Only trains of the new electric railway system would utilize this station. Underground tunnels had already been constructed so that passengers could traverse freely into the main section of town without actually leaving the station. Three tunnels had been constructed of steel and concrete; they were five x five meter squares and 50 meters long. [redacted] these tunnels could possibly be used as air raid shelters in case of emergency. 25X1

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(21) Main Post Office (Poczta) 9/11 Poczta Ul. - a four-story plastered brick building measuring 40 x 25 x 20 meters. A prewar structure, it had been slightly renovated, had a dark gable roof. All incoming mail for Katowice had to pass through these offices which employed approximately 350 persons.

(22) Presidium of the People's City Government (Prezydium Miejskiej Rady Narodowej) 4 Mlynska Ul. - a five-story building measuring 35 x 20 x 25 meters. It was a pre-war structure with a dark gable roof. The administrative offices of the municipal government were located here (city hall). This government organ employed about 250 persons. The chairman of the group was WOJDA (fmu).

(23) Central Offices of the Railroad Maintenance Section (Kierownictwo Odcinka Budynkowa Mlynska Ul. - a one-story plastered brick building measuring 30 x 10 x 5 meters. It was a prewar structure with a tar paper covered flat roof. This building housed the administrative, planning and storage facilities of the enterprise. Employed here was a total of 100 persons.

(24) Central Administration of the Radio Station (Centralny Zarzad Radiostacji) 2 Mlynska Ul. - a four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 10 x 20 meters. This was a prewar structure with a dark shingled roof. This organization occupied the first two floors of the building, and performed the administrative functions for all radio stations in southern Poland.

(25) Power Administration of the Southern District, (Zarzad Energetyki Okr. Południowego, Ministerstwo Energetyki) 9 3 Maja Ul. - a four-story building measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters. This was a prewar structure with a dark shingled roof. The administration occupied the upper three floors and employed 150 persons. This administration had charge of all power installations in southern Poland.

(26) Projects Office of Electrical Works (Biuro Projektów Robot Elektrownianych) Stawowa Ul. - a four-story plastered brick building measuring 10 x 8 x 20 meters. It was a prewar structure with a dark gable roof. This enterprise administered all minor repairs and construction of installations comprising the Electrical Works of southern Poland. The administrative offices were located in the upper three floors; approximately 150 persons were employed here.

(27) Investment Bank (Bank Inwestycyjny) 3 or 5 Mickiewicza Ul. - a four-story plastered brick building measuring

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20 x 25 x 25 meters. This was a prewar structure with a dark gable roof. It was the city's Investment Control Agency, and it employed approximately 250 persons.

- (28) Newspaper Building (Trybuna Robotnicza - Prasa Robotnicza Spoldzielnia Wydawnicza) 9 Mickiewicza Ul. - a five-story plastered brick building measuring 25 x 30 x 20 meters. It was a postwar (1949) structure with a flat, red shingled roof. The organizational paper of the KW PZPR was published here.
- (29) Association for Electric Power Construction in Southern Poland (Energomonta Poludnie) 15 Mickiewicza Ul. - a three-story plastered brick building measuring 12 x 10 x 15 meters. This was a postwar structure with a red gable roof. The association's management worked in close collaboration with the Projects Office (point 26) inasmuch as the projects office was in charge of all constructions.
- (30) Central Supply Administration for Workers of the Mining Industry (Centralny Zarzad Zaspatrzenia Robotnicznego Min. Gornictwa) and the Central Lumber Supply Office of the Coal Industry (Centralna Dostaw Drzewnych Przemyslu Weglowego). This four-story, red brick building measuring 40 x 20 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gabled roof. It was located on 3 Armii Czerwonej Ul. The Central Supply Administration, which occupied the first and second floors of this building, had charge of obtaining various imported items for the county employees of the mining industry. The Central Lumber Supply Office was in charge of obtaining timber for the mining industry. This office occupied the third and fourth floors of the building.
- (31) Housing Area, now under construction, to be utilized by both Party and non-Party members. This was to be a 750 square meter area in which the buildings were to be five and six story brick structures.
- (32) Housing area, now under construction, to be utilized by both Party and non-Party members. This was to be a 900 square meter area in which the buildings were to be five and six story brick structures.
- (33) Engineering Equipment Plant "Zgoda" (Zaklady Urzadzen Technicznych "Zgoda" Swietochlowice - Wydz. Odlewni Staliwa) 31, 1 Maja Ul. - this plant occupied an area of 150 x 150 meters. Four buildings were visible from the street. The first, an administrative building, was a postwar plastered brick structure measuring 15 x 8 x 15 meters. The second : a two-story postwar red

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brick structure measuring 10 x 5 x 10 meters. There were two prewar production halls constructed of steel and concrete measuring 20 x 15 x 10 meters. Near these production halls [redacted] two large chimneys which were 20 meters high [redacted] this plant to be a foundry where steel portions of bridges were produced.

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[redacted] large and small bridge spans stored in an open area to the rear of the production halls.

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(34) Katowice Electric Equipment Plant (Katowickie Zaklady Wytworcze Lamp Zarowych) 11, 1 Maja Ul. - this plant occupied an area of 100 x 100 meters. Three buildings were visible from the street: A one-story administrative building, 30 x 8 x 8 meters, of plastered brick; a large production hall measuring 25 x 10 x 10 meters; and a production building constructed of red brick and glass, and measuring 25 x 20 x 15 meters. All buildings were of postwar vintage. This plant produced sockets, plugs, and switches for industrial electrical wiring.

(35) Voivodship Projects Office (Wojewodzkie Biuro Projektow "Wschod"), County Division for Industrial Investment (Dzial Investycji Wojewodzki Zarzadu Przemyslu), and the Province Administration of the Local Building Materials Industry (Wojewodzki Zarzad Terenowego Przemyslu Materialow Budowlanych) 45 Warszawska Ul. This was a four-story plastered brick building measuring 25 x 25 x 25 meters. It was a prewar construction with a dark shingle flat roof. The offices located in this building handled all projects, investments, and administration for the promotion of industry in the provinces.

(36) Steel Industrial Engineering Studies and Silesian Polytech, Evening Studies (Technikum Hutnicze i Politechnika Slaska, Studium Wieczorowe), 8 Krasinskiego Ul. This was a four-story plastered brick building measuring 60 x 20 x 25 meters. It was a prewar construction with a red gable roof, and which had undergone a partial reconstruction. This building housed a school under the jurisdiction of the administration located in Gliwice. Engineers and engineering technicians graduated from this school.

(37) Cobblestone Street (Ulica 1 Maja) - ten meters wide with a two-meter sidewalk on each side. Streetcar lines 7 and 15 ran along the center of this street. There were very few office buildings along this street. The street was predominantly lined with industrial sites.

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(38) Railroad Bridge - passing over Francuska Ul. This bridge, a steel and iron construction 12 meters wide and 20 meters long, was supported by concrete pillars on both sides of the street. Reconstruction of this bridge was planned in 1958 due to the electrification of Poland's railway system.

(39) Provincial House of Culture (Wojewodzki Dom Kultury Zw. Zaw.), 12 Francuska Ul. This five-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 20 x 25 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gable roof. This city youth center, which was created as a recreation facility for the Communist Youth movement, consisted of various activity rooms, a library, a theater, and a restaurant.

(40) City Hospital No. 4 (Szpital Miejska No. 4), 20/24 Francuska Ul. In an area of 250 x 150 meters, several buildings were located including four four-story, red brick structures measuring 20 x 15 x 20 meters, with dark gabled roofs. [redacted] the minor buildings [redacted] were supporting facilities for the hospital.

(41) People's Militia, City Command (Milicja Obywatelska, Komenda Miasta), 35 Francuska Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 10 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gabled roof. This organization was in charge of the city police administration. [redacted] there was no actual prison here. However, below the building were several 48-hour detention rooms.

(42) Presidium of the Provincial People's Council, Health Division (Prezydium Wojewodzkiej Rady Narodowej, Wydz. Zdrowia), 8 Reymonta Ul. This structure, a four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 10 x 20 meters, was a prewar construction with a red gabled roof. Housed here was the Provincial Administration of Medicine which controlled all doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, and medical workers.

(43) Central Administration of the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Metalu Nielazaznyc) and the Central Administration of Non-Iron Metal Ore (Centralny Zarzad Kopalnictwa Rud Nielazaznyc), 22 Dabrowskiego Ul. This five-story plastered brick building measuring 30 x 20 x 25 meters was a prewar construction with a red gabled roof. Both these administrations were functionaries of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry, and were subordinate to the Ministry of Iron and Steel Industry. The directors of these administrations respectively were PIERZYNKA (fnu) and Stanley GALKIEWICZ.

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(44) County Court (Sad Powiatowy) 5, Kobylniskiego Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a red gabled roof. This court dealt with civil crimes only; no political judgments were rendered here.

(45) Provincial Canal and Waterway Enterprise (Wojewodzkie Przedsiębiorstwo Wodoc. i Kanaliz.) 1 Lompy Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a red gabled roof. This organization administered the maintenance and new construction of canals and waterways within the province.

(46) Organization of Engineers, Provincial Division (Naczelnia Organizacja Techn., Oddział Wojewódzki) 4 Podgorna Ul. This three-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 15 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gabled roof. Housed here was the Provincial Engineers and Technicians Union which aided its members in obtaining positions. It was a political organization, subordinate to central offices in Warsaw. Zdzisław BOLECHOWSKI was the administrator of the Geological and Mining Section.

(47) District Military Command (Wojskowa Komenda Rejonowa) 2 Podgorna Ul. This three-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 15 meters and with a red gabled roof was of prewar construction. This organization maintained records regarding military service and standing of all male inhabitants of Katowice. This organization employed 40 persons.

(48) Province Council for Labor Unions (Wojewódzka Rada Związków Zawodowych) 23 Dąbrowskiego Ul. This five-story concrete brick building measuring 120 x 20 x 25 meters was a postwar (1956) structure with a flat tar paper roof. All labor unions in existence in the Voivodship maintained offices at this building. This headquarters exercised dictatorial power over the Voivodship labor force.

(49) Unidentified Construction.

(50) Fire House, City Command (Straż Pożarna, Miejska Komenda) 11, 27 Stycznia Ul. In an area 100 x 50 meters, four buildings were contained. The main building, a three-story plastered brick structure measuring 50 x 15 x 15 meters, was a prewar construction with dark gabled roof. The other buildings were utilized as garages and storage centers. This was the only fire house in the city, and approximately 120 firemen were employed.

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(51) "Casino Club" of MO and UB. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 25 meters was a prewar structure with a dark gabled roof. The two organizations here were social clubs with dining facilities for members and their guests. The dining hall was located on the ground floor, and various game rooms were located on the second floor. The upper two floors were used as apartments.

(52) Central Administration of the General Machine Construction Industry (Centralny Zarzad Ogolnego Bud. Maszyn.) 2 Kosciuszki Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gabled roof. The organization here administered the finances, and exercised production control of various factories engaged in the production of machines. It was subordinate to the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

(53) City Canal and Waterway Enterprise (Miejskie Przeds. Wodoc. i Kanalizacji) 17 Zwirki i Wigury Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 10 x 15 meters was a prewar structure with a red gabled roof. It was subordinate to the Provincial Administration (point 45), and functioned in the same manner as the parent organization. Its jurisdiction, however, was confined to the city limits.

(54) Young People's Building (Palac Mlodziezy im. Boleslawa Bieruta) 32 Zwirki i Wigury Ul. and Mikolowska Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 60 x 60 x 20 meters was a postwar (1953) construction with a flat tar paper roof. The building was a recreation center for the Communist Youth. Recreational facilities included a gymnasium, swimming pool, hobby center, and several libraries.

(55) Provincial Court and Prison (Wiezienie i Sad Wojewodzki) 16/18 Andrzejego Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 40 x 20 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gabled roof. Housed here was the court for the administration of justice on civil and political crimes in the Province of Katowice. All sentences handed down by this court were in excess of five years. A second four-story building of red brick measuring 50 x 50 x 25 meters and surrounded by a red brick wall was the Provincial Prison. This prison was constructed to hold 800 prisoners; [redacted] it was almost always crowded.

(56) New Railroad Bridge - constructed in 1957. It was rebuilt in conjunction with the electrification of the

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railway system. A steel structure 25 meters wide and 20 meters long, it passed over Mikolowska Ul. A stone retaining wall which was as high as the bridge was built along the sides of the street.

- (57) City Prison (Wiezienie Miejskie) 3 Matejki Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 25 x 25 x 15 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gabled roof. The sentences for all civil crimes committed within the city limits were administered at this location. These sentences ranged from 1 to 5 years.
- (58) Street (3 Maja Ul.) - This was the most important street in Katowice; it measured 25 meters wide and had 2.5 meter sidewalks. The street was approximately 500 meters long. Streetcar lines 7, 15, 13, 6 and 11 ran along the center. There were stores on either side of the street.
- (59) Square (Plac Wolnosci) - measuring 100 meters in diameter. A monument was placed in the center surrounded by a green lawn. The buildings on the square were predominantly office buildings.
- (60) Association for Electric Power Plant Construction "Elektrobudowa" ("Elektrobudowa" Zjednoczenie Montazu Elektrowni) 20 Sokolska Ul. This four-story plastered brick building was a prewar construction with a dark gabled roof. All of Poland was included in the jurisdiction of this association.
- (61) Enterprise for Exploitation of Coke Ashes (Przedsieb. Eksplotacji Zuzla Paleniskowego) 8 Pl. Wolnosci. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gable roof. This enterprise was in charge of processing coke ashes before they were transported to the chemical factories. The actual offices were located on the upper three stories.
- (62) State Automobile Transportation Association ("PKS" - Państwowa Komunikacja Samochodowa Zarzad Okregu) 8 Sokolska Ul. This three-story red brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 10 meters was a postwar (1953) construction with a red gabled roof. The garages for the association's vehicles were located adjacent to this building. [redacted] a large repair shop was also located in this vicinity.
- (63) General Savings Bank ("PKO" - Powszechna Kasa Oszczednosci) 10 Czapa Ul. This five-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 20 x 25 meters was a prewar construction with a red gabled roof. People who

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were self-employed were required to do their banking here. The bank occupied the first two floors and the remainder of the building consisted of apartments.

(64) Provincial Administration for Communication (Wojewodzki Zarzad Lacznosci) 11 Slowackiego Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 20 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gabled roof. The administration of telephone and telegraph communications was carried out from this building.

(65) Special Electric Machine Plants (Zaklady Wytw. Specjalnych Maszyn Elektr. - "M-4") 7 Sobieskiego Ul. This was a building complex composed of three production halls and one administrative office building. The production halls, constructed of plastered brick with flat roofs, measured 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The office building was a three-story plastered structure, measuring 15 x 15 x 15 meters. All other buildings, with the exception of these four, were of prewar vintage.

(66) Enterprise for the Construction of Electric Power Plants (Przedsiębiorstwo Budowy Elektrowni "Energobudowa") Opolska Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gabled roof. In addition, there were several garages and storage houses located within the immediate vicinity of the main building. This enterprise employed 1000 persons, and its main function was the construction of electric power facilities in southern Poland.

(67) Katowice Projects Office for Thermal Power Plants. (Katowice Biuro Projektow Siłowni Cieplnych) 8 Piotra Skargi Ul. This three-story, red brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 15 meters was a postwar construction with a red gable roof. All plans for the construction of new thermal power plants in southern Poland originated here.

(68) Raw Metal Ore Storage Area - measuring 250 x 100 meters, it was inclosed by a 2.5 meter plastered brick wall with a barbed wire on top. This area was well guarded by civilian police.

The raw material stored in this enclosure was continually being transported to and from the area.

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(69) Bus Terminal for "PKS" and "WPK" (Dworzec Autobusowy na PKS i WPK) pl. Armii Czerwonej. This two-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 10 meters was a postwar (1949) construction with a dark gable roof. This was the main bus station from which bus runs from both companies were dispatched.

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(70) Military Prison (Wojskowa Wiezienie Garnizonowe) pl. Armii Czerwonej. This three-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 15 x 15 meters was a prewar structure with a red gable roof. Most of the trials held in this court were for military offenses, and for those accused of being Western agents. The minimum sentence administered here was ten years. An unidentified military unit was in charge of the security of this building.

(71) Central Supply Administration (Centralny Zarzad Zaopatrzenia, Ministerstwo Hutnictwa; Biuro dostaw rud zagran), 10/12/14 Armii Czerwonej. This three-story plastered brick building measuring 30 x 15 x 15 meters was a postwar structure with a red gable roof. The central administration provided logistical support for the existing steel works. An office within this organization handled the importation of raw metals.

(72) Storage Area - measuring 150 x 150 meters, it was inclosed by a 2.5 meter wooden fence. Three small buildings were located within the premises. Scrap metal, used in the metal industry, was stored in this area.

(73) Housing Area - measuring 150 x 70 meters. This area was not yet completed. However, plans were in progress for all the buildings to be completed in 1953. These apartments were to be four and five-story plastered brick constructions with red gable roofs.

(74) Postal Service Transportation Enterprise, Katowice Division (Przedsiębiorstwo Transportu Samochodowego Łacznosci, oddział Katowice), 56 Armii Czerwonej. This area measured 50 x 30 meters and was inclosed by a three meter wooden fence. There were several garages within this area and [redacted] they were designed to accommodate over 100 vehicles.

(75) Mining Lamp Factory (Fabryka Lamp Gorniczych), 45 Armii Czerwonej. There were three large barrack-type buildings and a production hall within a fenced area 80 x 80 meters. The production hall was a one-story, concrete structure with a flat roof measuring 20 x 10 x 8 meters. The three one-story barracks-buildings each measured 15 x 5 meters; two were constructed of concrete, and the third was a wooden construction. All the buildings had flat roofs. About 10 percent of this plant's output consisted of mining lamps. The majority of the items manufactured by this plant consisted of various types of breathing apparatus, and gas masks. The management of the plant was subordinate to the Central Administration of Rescue Apparatus (CZSR). A former director of this plant, who is currently the investment director of the central administration, was Anatol Marczewski.

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25X1

(76) Katowice Coal Mine (Kopalnie Katowice) Katowicka Ul. This was an 800 x 300 meter area inclosed by a 2.5 meter concrete wall. Located within this area were 10 or 12 brick buildings which were utilized for administrative and operational purposes. This two-shaft mine employed a labor force of 2,500 persons working three shifts a day, six days a week.

(77) Cobblestone Street (Ul. Armii Czerwonej). This street was 10 to 12 meters wide with two meter cement-block sidewalks on either side. A streetcar track for lines 13 and 16 ran along the left side of the street. The street was in a deplorable condition. However, it was to be reconditioned since it was bordered on one side by new buildings.

25X1

25X1

(78) Five Postwar Buildings - These buildings, used as living quarters, were within an area of 80 x 30 meters. They were seven-story, plastered brick structures with flat roofs, and were located on Ul. Armii Czerwonej.

(79) Six-Story Concrete Building, 2 Rozy Luksembur Allee. This postwar (1955) structure with a flat roof housed offices connected with the coal mining industry. The administration established and controlled all new projects within the coal mining industry. Five organizations were located in this building; (1) Mining Projects Office (Biuro Projektow Gorniczych) (2), Projects Bureau of Coal Mechanical Processing (Biuro Projektow Zaklad Przerobki Mechanicznej Węgla) (3), Projects Office Administration, Ministry of Coal Mining (Zarzad Biura Projektow, Ministerstwa Gornictwa Węglowego) (4), Enterprise for the Assembly of Electrical Fixtures for the Coal Mining Industry (Przedsiębiorstwo Montazu Urządzeń Elektr. Przemysłu Węglowego) and (5), Enterprise for Engineering Workers in the Coal Industry (Przedsiębiorstwo Robot Inżynierskich P. W.)

(80) Main Institute of Mining (Głowny Instytut Gornictwa) 64 Katowicka Ul. Four buildings were within a 120 x 120 meter area inclosed by a concrete wall. Three of the buildings were academic halls, and were two-story plastered brick structures, measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The fourth, a four-story plastered brick building measuring 60 x 60 x 60 meters, housed the school administrative section. This was a school for the mining industry and consequently, conducted some research studies for it.

(81) Office of Geological Documentation (Biuro Dokumentacji Geologicznej) Koniewa Ul. This wooden barracks-type building, measuring 30 x 5 x 5 meters, was a postwar structure with a flat tar paper roof. All documentation for geological studies pertaining to coal mining in Poland was handled by this office.

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25X1

(82) Plant for the Transportation of Dirt to the Coal Mines. (Zaklad Klei Piaskowych i Centr. Piaskowni w Badoire) 2 Koniewa Ul. This was a wooden barracks-type building, measuring 40 x 5 x 5 meters, with a flat tar paper roof. This building housed the directory responsible for the operation which consisted of transporting dirt to the coal mines in southern Poland. The dirt was used to fill holes resulting from the removal of the coal and other raw materials.

(83) Katowice Association of the Coal Industry (Katowickie Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Weglowego) 117 Armii Czerwonej Ul. This four-story brick building measuring 40 x 15 x 20 meters was a prewar structure with a dark gable roof. This association handled the direction and administration of 10 or 12 mines in this area.

(84), (86), & (88) Higher School of Economy (Wyzsza Szkoła Ekonomiczna) 7 Bogucicka Ul., 3 Bogucicka Ul., and 50 1 Maja Ul. The first was a postwar (1955) construction, a four-story red brick building measuring 40 x 20 x 20 meters. The second was a prewar construction, a four-story red brick building measuring 35 x 15 x 20 meters, with a dark gable roof. The last was a prewar construction, a four-story plastered brick building measuring 30 x 20 x 20 meters, with a dark gable roof. Approximately 1,500 students were enrolled at this school.

(85) Central Administration of Construction within the Ceramics Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przem. Ceramiki Budowlanej) 8 Bogucicka Ul. These were two wooden barracks-type buildings measuring 40 x 6 x 6 meters, a postwar construction with a flat roof. This administration was in charge of all factories producing building material in southern Poland.

(87) State Automobile Transportation Administration (Ekspozytura "PKS") 95 1 Maja Ul. These were four postwar (1951-1955) buildings within an area measuring 100 x 100 meters. The administrative division was located in a three-story red brick building, measuring 20 x 10 x 15 meters. The second building was a waiting room, a two-story plastered brick structure measuring 10 x 5 x 10 meters. The remaining two buildings were one-story plastered brick structures, each measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters.

(89) Silesian Optical Equipment Plant (Slaskie Zaklady Mechaniki Optyczne) address unknown; there were various buildings in an area inclosed by a 2.5 meter brick wall. The two

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25X1

production halls were one-story concrete structures, each measuring 25 x 15 x 10 meters. One building was a three-story red brick structure, measuring 20 x 10 x 15 meters. The other was a two-story plastered brick structure, measuring 10 x 5 x 10 meters. There were several small buildings [redacted]

This plant produced various types of optical equipment.

25X1

(90) "Kunegunda" Zinc Works (Huta "Kunegunda") 1 Hutnieza Ul. These were four main buildings; three were production halls, each measuring 50 x 20 x 15 meters, constructed of plastered brick, and having flat roofs and skylights. The fourth was a four-story plastered brick office building measuring 20 x 10 x 20 meters, with dark gable roof. All these buildings were prewar structures with the exception of one production hall, which was a post-war structure. There were six chimneys, each 40-45 meters high, which were outlets for the large furnaces in the production halls. A certain steel construction, covering an area measuring 50 x 20 x 30 meters, was used as an apparatus for melting zinc. There were many other small buildings [redacted]

[redacted] The plant produced zinc without any by-products. Approximately 600 employees worked three shifts per day, seven days per week in this plant.

25X1

25X1

(91) "Ferrum" Iron and Steel Works (Huta "Ferrum") 3 Hutnicza Ul. Half of this plant was destroyed by fire in 1955. Remaining after the fire was one administrative building, two production halls, and several minor buildings. The administrative building was a three-story plastered brick structure, measuring 25 x 15 x 15 meters, with a dark gable roof. The production halls were one-story steel and glass structures, measuring 50 x 20 x 12 meters, with flat glass roofs. Two more production halls were constructed during the period 1955 to 1957. They were one-story reinforced concrete structures, measuring 50 x 20 x 12 meters, with flat glass roofs. Since 1957 a new hall had been under construction, plus several other small buildings. The production halls had six or eight 45-50 meter brick chimneys. This plant produced only iron; no other metals or alloys were produced. One thousand employees worked three shifts a day, seven days a week, in this plant.

(92) "Bogucice" Superphosphate Factory (Fabryka Superfosfatu "Bogucice") and Bogucicka Porcelain Factory (Bogucicka Fabryka Porcelany) 5 Hutnicza Ul. and 7 Hutnicza Ul.

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25X1

These two factories were within an area measuring 500 x 200 meters. Each plant had a plastered brick four-story production hall, measuring 80 x 30 x 25 meters. Both plants had a large number of storage buildings which were mostly one-story plastered brick structures, measuring 50 x 10 x 10 meters. All of these buildings had railway sidings located in the immediate vicinity. The raw material for both plants was stored in open air areas with roof coverings. Together, they employed approximately 1000 persons and produced superphosphate and porcelain products.

(93) Katowice Airfield (Lotnisko) - This field was utilized by the civilian airlines. The flight schedule at this airfield consisted of three incoming and three outgoing flights daily. Departures were: Katowice to Warsaw 0700-0800; Katowice through Lodz to Gdansk 1000; and Katowice to Warsaw 1400. Arrivals were: Warsaw to Katowice 0900; Gdansk through Lodz to Katowice 1300-1400; and Warsaw to Katowice 1730. Located on this airfield were IL-14's, C-47's, and various sport planes. Buildings at the airfield consisted of one small hangar, one plastered brick administrative building, and a concrete landing strip approximately 500 meters long.

Night facilities were not available at this field.  25X1

plans were being drafted for relocating the airfield elsewhere because the runway was slowly sinking as a result of the many mine shafts running underneath.

25X1

25X1

(94) Katowice Association of Hydraulic Engineering Construction Industry (Katowickie Zjednoczenie Wodno-Inzynieryjne Bud-Przem.) 60 Francuska Ul. This one-story plastered brick barracks-type building, measuring 30 x 30 x 5 meters, was a postwar structure with a flat tar paper roof.  this association was engaged in construction activities involving water projects.

25X1

(95) &(96) Construction Material Administration of the Coal Industry (Zarzad i Zaklady Mater. Budowl. "PW") 48 and 40 Francuska Ul. The first structure, a one-story plastered brick barracks-type building measuring 20 x 40 x 5 meters, was a postwar structure with a flat tar paper roof. The other structure, a one-story wooden barracks-type building measuring 15 x 25 x 5 meters, was a postwar structure with a flat tar paper roof. These buildings housed the administration and directory of the enterprise. No actual construction took place here.

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25X1



(97) Provincial Command 'MO' (Komenda Wojewodzka 'MO')  
 Lompy Ul. This four-story plastered brick building  
 measuring 40 x 40 x 20 meters was a prewar construction  
 with a dark gable roof. At one time this was the main  
 headquarters of the "UB", but it was now converted into  
 the headquarters of the "MO".  
 [redacted] very little change had taken place  
 here.

25X1

25X1

(98) Central Administration of Scrap Iron and Steel (Centralny  
 Zarzad Gospodarki Zlomem), Central Administration of the  
 Special Steel Industry (Centralne Zarzad Przemyslu Stali  
 Specjalnej), Central Administration of the Iron and Steel  
 Industry (Centralne Zarzad Przemyslu Hutniczego) and  
 Enterprise for Repair and Construction of Iron and Steel  
 Plants (Hutnicze Przed. Remontowe) 14 Lompy Ul. This  
 five-story plastered brick building measuring 50 x 20  
 x 25 meters was a prewar structure with a dark gable  
 roof.

(99) Provincial People's Council (Wojewodzka Rada Narodowa)  
 25 Jagiellonska Ul. This five-story plastered brick  
 building measuring 100 x 100 x 30 meters was a prewar  
 construction with a dark gable roof. This was the  
 administrative seat for the provinces, controlling all  
 county and city governments.

(100) Villa - The home of the Vice Governor (Vice Przewodniczacy  
 WRN). This three-story plastered brick house measuring  
 10 x 10 x 10 meters was a prewar structure with a dark  
 gable roof. Zitek (fmu), the actual head of the  
 Provincial Government, lived here with his family. He  
 was an ardent Communist, and had held this position since  
 1946.

(101) Province Committee of Polish United Workers Party  
 (Komitet Wojewodzki "PZPR") 1 Dzierzynskiego Plac.  
 This five-story plastered brick building measuring 100 x  
 50 x 25 meters was a prewar structure with a flat roof.  
 The headquarters of the Polish Workers Party Union was  
 here.

(102) Ministry of Coal Mining and Power (Ministerstwo Gornictwa  
 Weglowego i Energetyki) and Central Administration Coal  
 Mine Construction (Centralne Zarzad Bud. Weglowego) 30  
 Powstancow Ul. This four-story plastered brick building  
 measuring 50 x 40 x 20 meters was a prewar renovated  
 structure with a dark gable roof. Approximately 600  
 persons were employed here.

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25X1

(103) Province Headquarters "MO", passport division (Komenda Wojewodzka "MO", oddzial paszportowy) Powstancow Ul. This two-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters was a prewar structure with a dark gable roof. This office issued and controlled all passports for people in the province.

(104) Enterprise for the Construction of Open Coal Mines (Przedsiębiorstwo Płytkich Kopalń Węgla Kamiennego w budowie) 17 Lompy Ul. Here were five one-story barrack-type buildings, measuring an average of 25 x 8 x 5 meters. Two of these buildings were constructed of wood, and the others were of plastered brick.

(105) Enterprise of Transportation for Coal Mine Construction (Przedsiębiorstwo Transportowe Budownictwa Węglowego) 23 Powstancow Ul. This two-story plastered brick building measuring 40 x 8 x 10 meters was a prewar construction with a flat roof. There was parking space in the immediate vicinity for approximately 25 to 30 vehicles.

(106) Foreign Trade Center (Centrala Handlu Zagranicznego) 17 Powstancow Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 20 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a flat roof. The Central Import Center handled all types of imports for the Mining Industry.

(107) Central Administration of Geological Studies (Centralny Zarząd Mierniczo - Geologiczny) 17 Powstancow Ul. This was a four-story plastered brick building measuring 40 x 20 x 20 meters, with a flat tar paper roof. The organization housed here had several geological enterprises under its jurisdiction.

(108) Polish Radio (Polskie Radio) 29 Ligonia Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 30 x 30 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gable roof. The programming and administrative office of the Polish Radio was here.

(109) Provincial Commission for Economic Planning (Wojewodzka Komisja Planowania Gospodarki) 25 Jagiellońska Ul. This four-story plastered brick building, measuring 20 x 20 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a red gable roof. This organization was in charge of planning the living quarters for the entire province.

(110) Construction Projects ("Geo projekt" i "Miasto projekt") 2 Wita Stwosza Ul. This five-story red brick building, measuring 25 x 25 x 25 meters was a postwar (1955)

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25X1

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construction with a red gable roof. Both of these projects dealt with the planning and construction of new city housing projects.

(111) Roman Catholic Cathedral, Powstancow Ul. - a plastered brick building measuring 60 x 40 x 45 meters. [ ] this structure had four spires, and [ ] it was the second largest of its kind in Poland. 25X1

(112) City People's Council (Miejska Rada Narodow) 17 Wita Stwosza Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 20 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a red gable roof. The city administration offices were located here. The first two floors were occupied by the unemployment office. 25X1

(113) Electrical Appliance Plants (Zaklady Produkcji Pomoaniczej Montazu Urzadzen Elektr.) 10 Astrow Ul. This was a two-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters, with a flat tar paper roof. A small storage shed was next to the main building. This plant produced various electrical appliances such as bells, lamps and fixtures.

(114) Enterprise for the Supplying of Dirt Fill for the Coal Mining Industry. (Przedsiębiorstwo Mater. Podszadzkowych Przemysłu Węglowego) 11 Powstancow Ul. This was a one-story U-shaped brick barracks-type building with a flat roof measuring 20 x 30 x 5 meters. This enterprise was in charge of transporting dirt to replace the coal taken out of the mines.

(115) Enterprise for Building Construction in the Coal Industry (Przedsiębiorstwo Budowlane Przemysłu Węglowego) 5 Powstancow Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 10 x 20 meters was a postwar (1953) structure with a dark gable roof. This office administered all above ground construction activity for the mining industry such as offices, buildings and workers quarters.

(116) Central Sales Administration for Steel "Centrostal" (Centralny Zarząd Zbytu Stali "Centrostal") 7 Wita Stwosza Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 25 x 25 x 25 meters was a postwar (1950) structure with a dark gable roof. This office was in charge of all sales of steel within Poland, and also of all steel exports.

(117) Central Coal Sales (Centrala Zbytu Węgla) 30 Kosciuszki Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 20 meters was a prewar structure with a dark

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25X1

gable roof. This was an export-import organization for coal in Poland.

(118) Central Administration of Coal Mine Construction (Centralny Zarzad Bud. Weglo ego) 38 Kosciuszko Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 20 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gable roof. A small subsidiary building stood nearby.

(119) VIP Housing, Poniatowskiego Ul., utilized by visiting dignitaries. This two-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 15 meters was a prewar construction with a dark gable roof.

(120) Central Administration "ERG" Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu "ERG" Delegatura i Biuro Projektow Przemyslu "ERG") 31 Poniatowskiego Ul. This was a three-story plastered brick building measuring 20 x 15 x 15 meters, with a red gable roof. This office was responsible for the administration of "ERG" in southern Poland.

(121) City Sanitation Installation Construction Association (Zjednoczenie Instal. Sanit. Bud. Miejskiego) 15 Drzymaly Ul. This was a three-story plastered brick building measuring 15 x 15 x 15, with a dark gable roof.

(122) People's Hall (Hala Ludowa) Kosciusko Ul. This was a large plastered brick hall measuring 100 x 50 x 12 meters, with a flat roof. This hall had a seating capacity of 5000 persons, and was used primarily for lectures and Party business meetings.

(123) Katowice Association of the Building Construction Industry (Katowickie Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Budowlanego), Central Administration for Electrical Appliance Assembly (Centralny Zarzad Montazu Uzadzen Elektrycznych Electro-montaz), Central Administration for Industrial Installations (Centralny Zarzad Instalacji Przemyslowych), and Katowice Enterprise of Stone Exploitation (Katowickie Przedsiębiorstwo Eksplatacji Kruszywa i Kamieniolomów) 21 Barbary Ul. This four-story plastered brick building measuring 50 x 50 x 20 meters was a postwar (1953) construction with a flat roof. All the organizations in this building directed various aspects of industrial construction.

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25X1

(124) Hospital for "MO" ( "MSW") 10 Glowackiego Ul. There were two four-story plastered brick buildings within a 50 x 100 meter area. Some support facilities were also located here

25X1

(125) Street (Miklowska Ul.) This street was 10 meters wide with two-meter sidewalks on either side. There were no streetcar tracks here, however, a regular bus route traveled this street.

(126) Military Hospital, Raciborska Ul. There were four plastered brick four-story buildings, each measuring 40 x 15 x 20 meters. The dimensions of the hospital area were approximately 300 x 100 meters.

(127),(129 & (130) Military Area - measuring 300 x 300 meters. These areas were inclosed by a three-meter-high brick wall, with guards at each of the four entrances. Most of the buildings were three and four-story plastered brick caserne-type structures with dark gable roofs.

(128) Provincial Army Command (Wojewodzka Komenda Wojskowa) - several buildings located within an area of 75 x 75 meters. The headquarters building was a three-story plastered brick building, measuring 20 x 15 x 15 meters. Most of the other structures were used as officers quarters.

(131) Rail Yard .

(132) New Railroad Station (Nowy Dworzec Towarowy). This one-story plastered brick building measuring 100 x 10 x 10 meters was a 1957 construction with a flat tar paper roof. There were two concrete ramps here measuring 100 x 3 meters, which were used strictly for commercial traffic.

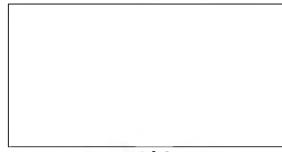
(133) Workers' Club for the "Baildon" Iron and Steel Works (Huta "Baildon" Dru Kultury) Koszutka Ulica. This three-story plastered brick building measuring 30 x 20 x 15 meters was a prewar construction with a red gable roof. Located in this building were a club, restaurant, and a library.

(134) "Baildon" Iron and Steel Works (Huta "Baildon") 9 Zelazna Ulica. This area measured 400 x 400 meters and was inclosed by a three meter plastered brick wall. The administration building was a three-story plastered

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25X1

brick structure measuring 20 x 20 x 15 meters, with a dark gable roof. The four production halls were one-story red brick buildings, measuring 50 x 30 x 10 meters each, and with flat roofs of steel and glass. Six 40-meter-high brick chimneys were located in the vicinity of the production halls. Several other support facilities were located within this area. This plant employed 1000 persons, and produced various grades of steel.

(135) Cobblestone Street (Ul. Gliwicke). This street was 10 meters wide with two meter sidewalks on either side. A double streetcar track ran along this street, over which ran lines number 6, 7 and 15.

(136) Katowice Base for the Reconstruction of Brick Factories (Katowicka Baza Remontowa Materiałów Budowlanych) 8 Marcina Ul. This area measured 100 x 50 meters and was inclosed by a two meter wooden fence. Three barracks-type plastered brick buildings, measuring 30 x 20 x 8 meters with flat tar paper roofs comprised the nucleus of the complex. Also located nearby was a one-story plastered brick production hall, measuring 30 x 20 x 8 meters which was a prewar structure with a flat tar paper roof. This was the repair facility for brick factories within the province.

(137) Katowice Spring Factory (Katowicka Fabryka Sprezyn), 7 Marcina Ul. This building complex was located within an area measuring 100 x 50 meters. Included were an administration building measuring 10 x 8 x 8 meters; a two-story plastered brick structure with a dark gable roof; and two plastered brick one-story production halls, measuring 40 x 20 x 3 meters, with flat glass and steel roofs.

(138) "Gotwald" Mine (Kopalnia "Gotwald"). This was a 300 x 150 meter area inclosed by a three meter plastered brick wall. Included were a three-story red brick administrative building, measuring 30 x 10 x 15 meters, with a dark gable roof; and a red brick building measuring 80 x 40 x 30 meters which was the entrance to the mine shaft and which housed various types of equipment used for the operation of the mine. Six prewar buildings were also at this location.

This mine employed 2000 persons who worked three shifts daily.

25X1

25X1

(139) 'Marchlewskiego' Housing Area (Osiedle "Marchlewskiego"). This area was constructed from 1948-1957 for approximately 25,000 persons. The housing area comprised a total of

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25X1

about 300 plastered brick buildings, which ranged from three, four to five stories high, and which had red shingle-peaked roofs. Residence in this area was not limited to Party members.

(140) Steel Construction Factory (Fabryka Konstrukcji Stalowych). The factory complex here was constructed in 1953-1957 within a 100 x 100 meter area. Included were a three-story plastered brick building, measuring 10 x 10 x 10 meters with a dark gable roof; and two one-story concrete production halls, each measuring 40 x 20 x 8 meters, with flat glass and steel roofs. The complex produced various items used in railroad signal systems, plus other unknown products.

(141) "Happy City" Construction (Budowa Wszelego Miasteczka) - Completion of this project was planned for 1960. It was to be a recreation center for the Communist Youth Movement.

(142) Zoo (Budowa Zoo) - It was projected for completion in 1960.

(143) "Kleofes" Mine (Kopalnia "Kleofes") - This mine occupied an area measuring 650 x 200 meters. A red brick building with a flat roof, measuring 40 x 20 x 20 meters, housed special apparatus for washing coal. Two red brick buildings, each measuring 30 x 40 x 20 meters, were the entrances to the mine shafts, and contained equipment for the operation of the mine. There were various other buildings at this location

This mine employed about 3000 persons who worked three shifts daily.

25X1

(144) Railroad Yard (Przystanek Kolejowy Zalaze) presently under construction. There was a concrete tunnel here measuring 20 x 4 x 4 meters which was used by pedestrians in crossing under the rail line.

(145) Military Barracks - the entire establishment was within a 150 x 150 meter area inclosed by a 2.5 meter wire fence. Approximately 15 wooden barracks with flat tar paper roofs, measuring 30 x 6 x 5 meters each, were within.

(146) A military drill area and an obstacle course.

(147) Katowice Factory of Mining Equipment (Katowicka Fabryka Sprzetu Gorniczego) - In an area inclosed by a three meter brick wall a two-story plastered brick building and two production halls

25X1

25X1

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25X1

(148) &(149) Worker's Housing Area (Nowe Osiedle Robotnicze) - constructed in the period 1951-1954. Approximately 80 two and three-story plastered brick buildings with dark gable roofs were erected in these two areas. Occupancy was not contingent upon Party membership.

(150) Coal Loading Equipment. There was a concrete building measuring 80 x 20 x 10 meters here. Coal was transported from the mine (point 151) by a coal-car system and was loaded onto regular railroad cars for shipment. [redacted] about 10 cars could be loaded simultaneously.

25X1

(151) "Wujek" Mine (Kopalnia "Wujek"). This building complex included a red brick three-story administration structure, measuring 20 x 10 x 5 meters, with a dark gable roof. Another red brick building, measuring 30 x 40 x 20 meters, was the entrance to the two mine shafts, and contained the equipment used in the operation of the mine. There were several other buildings at this location [redacted]. This mine employed 1000 persons who worked three shifts daily.

25X1

(152) Brick Factory (Cegielnia) - Two buildings were located here. One was a two-story brick administration building, measuring 10 x 5 x 8 meters, with a red gable roof. The other was a one-story plastered brick building, measuring 40 x 15 x 10 meters, with a flat tar paper roof.

(153) Wooded Area.

(154) (157)&(158) New Housing Areas (Nowe Osiedle). This area was constructed during the period 1951-1957 for the accommodation of 30,000 persons. [redacted] combined, the three areas contained 350 to 400 houses, which were three, four, five and six-story red brick constructions with both flat and gabled red roofs.

25X1

(155) Enterprise for the Repair of Mining Equipment (Przedsiedziorstwo Montazowe Urzadzen Gorniczych) 13 Ksiazeca Ul. - Three buildings were located here: A one-story plastered brick administration building measuring 15 x 5 x 5 meters; and two production halls constructed of concrete, and measuring 20 x 10 x 5 meters, with flat tar paper roofs.

(156) Transportation Enterprise (Przedsiedziorstwo Transportowe Budownictwa Weglowego) 13 Ksiazeca Ul. This brick garage measuring 40 x 10 x 8 meters, could accommodate about 80 heavy trucks.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-27-



25X1

(159) Electric Machine Factory. This building complex was completed during the period 1951-1954. Only one building of this complex was visible for descriptive purposes. It was a one-story plastered brick production hall, measuring 60 x 20 x 10 meters, with a flat tar paper roof.

(160) "Piotrowice" Machine Factory (Piotrowicka Fabryka Meszyn) - The address of this building complex was unknown. Located here was a two-story plastered brick administration building, measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters, with a red gable roof; and three one-story plastered brick production halls, measuring 30 x 10 x 10 meters, with flat tar paper roofs. There were also several other buildings [redacted]. This factory produced various types of heavy machinery for the mining industry. It employed 1,500 persons who worked two shifts per day, six days per week.

25X1

(161), (162), (163) & (165) New Housing Areas (Nowe Osiedle) which had been constructed since 1953. The majority of these housed were one-family dwellings constructed of prefabricated concrete slabs. The most inexpensive of these homes cost approximately 120,000 zloty.

(164) Radio Tower (Radio Poland). This was a 40-meter-high steel construction in a 50 x 50 meter area inclosed by a wire fence. [redacted] the transmissions from this station were rather weak.

25X1

(166) Railroad Bridge. This was a concrete construction, 20 meters long and six meters wide which passed over a highway. The sides of the bridge were buttressed by concrete retaining walls.

(167) & (168) Various Industrial Offices - located in barracks-type buildings.

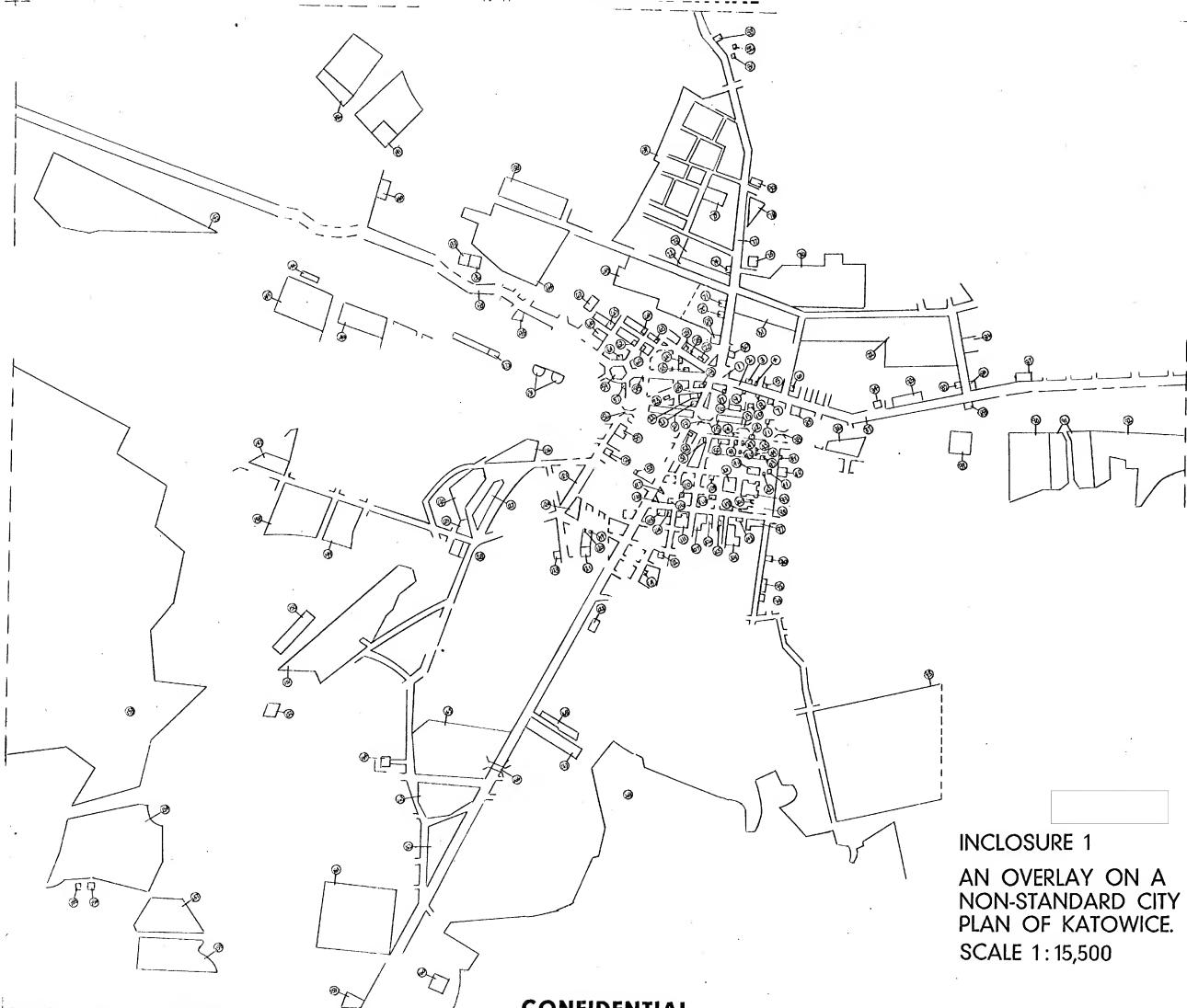
(169) Wooded Area.

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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INCLOSURE 1  
AN OVERLAY ON A  
NON-STANDARD CITY  
PLAN OF KATOWICE.  
SCALE 1:15,500

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